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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1922.

NUMBER 23

No more convincing evidence of TALLOFATS superiority could be desired than the fact that so many mills of prominence have chosen TALLOFATS as the sizing which gives them the best results.



Charles R. Allen

Manufacturer
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188 South Forsyth St. Atlanta Georgia

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An Open Letter on Cotton Warp Sizing

Mr. Cotton Mill Executive:

An authority on the chemistry of practice and cotton warp sizing states: Many cotton manufacturers would be astonished at the amount of saving that could be effected in their sizing process if they could only be persuaded that positive results could be obtained on a more efficient basis, at a very much lower cost, with modern, highly standardized commodities.

Our Textile Laboratory, cognizant of the vital importance of the primary treatment of the cotton warp and its relation to the subsequent processes, has, in no small degree, demonstrated the truth of the foregoing statement in New England and Southern cotton mills during the past decade.

AMALOL and GLUANTINE are displacing older methods wherever used and invariably show an appreciable saving from start to finish.

Let us prove to you the ready adaptability of AMALOL and GLUANTINE in your plant, and moreover, do not fail to read the interesting literature that has been recently sent you.

We will gladly ship you on approval a barrel of each, and furnish correct formula for your individual requirements.

List of users gladly furnished.

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TEXTILE MACHINERY

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Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
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Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
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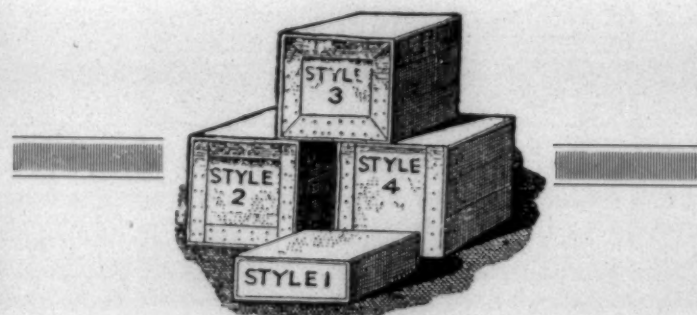
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

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Foreign Trade Increases in December

Washington, Jan. 19.—American foreign trade in textiles during the year 1921 clearly indicated the world-wide decrease in industrial activity and is far below the level of textile imports and exports in 1920, according to detailed figures made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Despite the pessimistic figures for the year, imports and exports of textiles during the month of December last showed an upward tendency. Comparison with the figures for December, 1920, show that this month a year ago marked the most violent drop in American foreign trade in textiles.

An especially large increase during December, as compared with previous months, is shown in imports of manufactures of wool and in imports of unmanufactured wool. Exports of woollens also increased during the month, due largely to an increase in exports of wearing apparel and of cloths and dress goods of wool.

Volume Loss Not So Large.

Although the value of textile imports and exports for the 12 months ending with December last was greatly below that for the previous year, the decrease in volume is not so great, the figures indicate. American foreign trade in textiles continues, in most instances, to be far above the 1919 levels, however.

Imports of manufacturers of wool during the year just past were valued at \$51,208,062, while imports of raw wool were \$60,481,687. Exports of manufactures of wool for the 12 months were valued at \$9,897,201.

During the year 1921 silk manufactures exported were valued at \$9,672,080, while imports of manufactures of silk were \$48,248,777. Imports of unmanufactured silk totalled in value \$264,723,439.

Exports of cotton manufactures during the year were valued at \$117,238,547, while cotton imports during the year were valued at \$75,428,232. Cotton cloths exported during the year were valued at \$29,426,249.

Silk Imports Grow.

A slight increase in exports of silk manufactures, due to decrease in exports of silk wearing apparel whereas silk dress goods exported increased as compared with November. Silk manufactures imports increased in value over \$1,000,000 during the month, while a much larger increase

is indicated in imports of unmanufactured silk.

A slight decrease in exports of cotton manufactures during the month is noted, contributed to largely by a decrease in exports of cloths of cotton. Exports of cotton knit goods and of cotton duck increased in December.

Cotton manufactures imported increased over \$1,000,000 in value, due almost entirely to an increase in imports of cloths of cotton, according to the figures.

The statistics are summarized as follows:

Wool exports: Exports of manufactures of wool during December were far below such exports the same month a year ago, amounting to \$664,890, as compared with \$2,060,174. During November last exports were valued \$578,513.

Exports of manufactures of wool during the year 1921 showed heavy decreases as compared with like exports of 1920 and 1919. The statistics for the three years were: 1921, \$97,201 last year; \$44,971,002 for 1920, and \$47,832,768 in 1919.

Exports of total wearing apparel continued to show a slump, declining from \$422,789 a year ago to \$176,950 last month, which is also a decrease as compared with \$236,643 for November, the preceding month.

Exports of cloths and dress goods decreased both in quantity and value, figures being as follows: 347,270 yards, valued at \$244,770, for December last; 564,795 yards, valued at \$1,186,061 for December, 1920, and 113,650 yards, valued at \$152,727, for November last.

Imports of manufactures of wool during December last showed an increase as compared with the same month last year, being valued at \$3,534,126, as compared with \$2,530,496. During November last such imports were valued at \$3,305,316, indicating a recent slight increase.

During the year just ended imports of manufactures of wool were valued at \$51,208,062, compared with \$58,115,537 for 1920, and further compared with \$19,486,001 for 1919.

Unmanufactured wool imported during December last amounted to 12,519,852 pounds, valued at \$3,210,048 for December, 1920, imports for November last were 10,946,395 pounds, valued at \$1,656,474.

Imports of unmanufactured wool during the year just ended amounted to \$60,481,647, weighing 320,665,751

pounds, as compared with 259,716,052 pounds, valued at \$126,972,088, imported during 1920, and 445,892,834 pounds, valued at \$216,764,501, in 1919.

Silk manufactures exported during December last were valued at \$755,830, a decrease when compared with the same month last year, when exports were valued at \$1,510,966. This is a slight increase compared with November last, when exports were valued \$713,273.

Exports of silk dress goods amounted to 270,623 yards, valued at \$296,858 last month, and 399,384 yards, valued at \$443,696 the same month in 1920. During November last such exports totalled 211,478 yards, valued at \$226,072.

Silk wearing apparel also showed a great drop, exports amounting to \$203,912 for December, as compared with \$347,581 in November, 1920, and \$240,804 in November, 1921.

During the year 1921 silk manufactures exported totalled \$9,672,080, as compared with \$26,820,602 for 1920 and \$24,903,087 for 1919.

Imports of manufactures of silk during the year 1921 showed a decrease as compared with those for 1920 and further compared with 1919 figures. During the 12 months just ended such imports were valued at \$48,248,777, as compared with \$75,327,914 in 1920 and \$54,700,816 in 1919.

During December imports of silk manufactures were \$3,242,333, as compared with \$2,762,163 in December last year and further compared with \$2,142,700 in November last, showing a recent large increase.

Imports of unmanufactured silk during December were above such imports for the same month last year, being valued at \$39,084,389 and \$7,120,530, respectively. Imports during November last were valued at \$21,095,306.

Imports of unmanufactured silk for the year were \$264,723,439; for the year previous \$301,038,143 and for 1919, \$341,886,776.

Exports of cotton manufactures during December were valued at \$9,295,243, as compared with \$25,562,792, the value of such exports during December, 1920, while exports in November were valued at \$9,667,851.

Exports of knit goods during December were valued at \$925,487, as compared with \$3,269,041 in December, 1920.

Total cloths of cotton show a de-

crease in quantity and value, the figures being 39,842,294 yards, valued at \$5,392,679 during December last and 44,293,065 yards, valued at \$12,669,956, a year ago.

Duck exports during December amounted to 535,038 yards, valued at \$193,760, as compared with 1,172,829 yards, valued at \$959,688 for the same period in 1920. During the year 1921 exports were 7,403,555 yards, valued at \$345,405.

During the year 1921, cotton manufactures exported were valued at \$117,238,574, as compared with \$402,041,277, the value of such exports for 1920, and \$273,115,704 for 1919.

Cotton manufactures imported during December to the value of \$8,447,751, show an increase, as compared with \$6,575,237, the value of such imports for December a year ago. As further compared with \$7,080,447 for November last, another increase is indicated.

During the year 1921 imports were valued at \$75,428,323, compared with \$137,431,814, the value of such imports during the preceding 12 months and \$52,649,318 for 1919.

Cotton cloths shows an increase in value and quantity, imports amounting to 17,281,164 square yards, valued at \$4,479,534 December last, as compared with 4,888,006 square yards, valued at \$2,049,861 for December a year ago. During November such imports were 13,328,460 square yards, valued at \$2,358,779.

During the year just ended imports of cotton cloths totalled 106,330,598 square yards, valued at \$29,426,249, as compared with 140,788,365 square yards, valued at \$51,753,747, imported during 1920.

Gain Yarn Rate Decision.

Knitting manufacturers have won a concession whereby less than carlot shipments of cotton yarns from the South will come through at carlot rates, according to a report of Henry M. Jenkin, traffic manager, to Charles J. Esterly, Berkshire Knitting Mills, Reading, a member of the Carlot Rate Yarn Committee, appointed at a meeting of the Eastern Pennsylvania Division of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

In his report, Mr. Jenkin declares that the new rating effective February 10, permits carload and less than carload lots to move north on a carload rate basis, regardless of weight.

Automatic Mixing and Bedding Device

George G. Truslow, overseer of carding at the Draper-American Mills, Draper, N. C., has invented an automatic mixing and bedding device, the object of which is the using of mechanical means for mixing and bedding cotton, wool or other fibres that are bedded before they are run into pickers, or cards. The device, it is claimed, will automatically bed the raw stock from the breaker or any other preparatory machine. Another object is to

be more evenly mixed and that troubles arising from shaded or unevenly colored yarns can be greatly reduced if not entirely eliminated.

A full description of the invention is given below:

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a sectional view through a mixing room or compartment showing my improved mixer in elevation;

Figure 2 is a view in longitudinal section through the mixer;

standard 4 and in suitable bearings designated by the reference numeral 8 in the upper end of the standard. This shaft supports a revolving platform or table 9.

A drive shaft 10 is journaled in one side wall of the compartment and in a bracket 11 carried by the upper end of the standard 4. A bevelled pinion 12 on the inner end of the drive shaft meshes with a bevelled gear wheel 13 fixed to the shaft 6. The drive shaft 10 may be driven through the medium of a pulley 14 on its outer end and a belt 15 which transmits power from any suitable source. The particular means of driving the shaft 10, however, is immaterial to this invention.

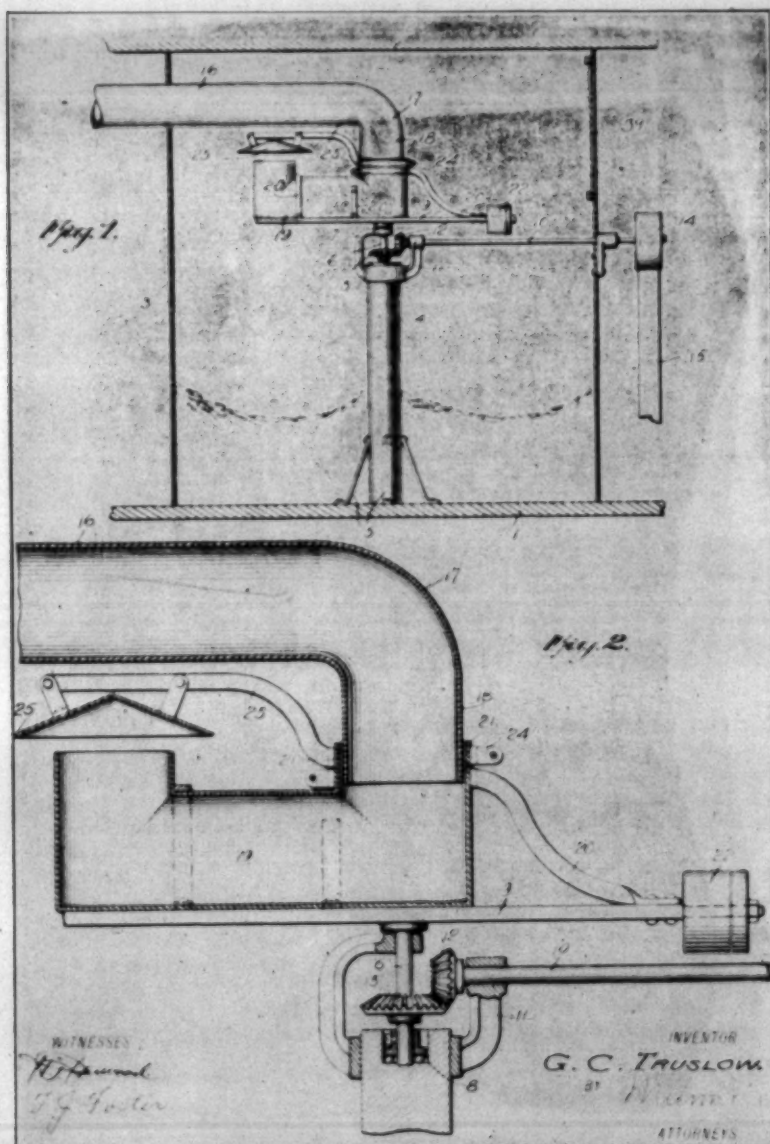
A feed pipe 16 extends through one wall of the compartment and is formed with an elbow 17 and a short downwardly-turned vertical portion 18 which is in vertical alignment with the shaft 6. A distributing arm in the form of an ell 19 is supported upon the platform 9 and retained in place by suitable brackets 20. One end of the ell is directly over the center of the platform and includes an upstanding flange 21 which receives the lower end of the exten-

sion 18 of the feed pipe. A balancing weight 22 at one end of the platform serves to offset the weight of the ell 19 and prevent friction between the collar 21 and the depending portion of the feed pipe. A bracket 23 is integral with a split collar 24 which encircles the collar or flange 21. The bracket 23 supports a deflector 25 directly above the open upwardly extending outer end of the ell. The deflector 25 is preferably of the conical shape illustrated.

A blast of air is introduced into the feed pipe 16 by any convenient fan or blower (not shown).

In Figure 3, I have illustrated a slight modification, wherein a bracket such as 26 is substituted in place of the bracket 20. At its outer end, a short vertical shaft 27 is journaled in the bracket and carries a deflector 28. Integral upwardly presented bearing sleeves 29 form a part of the bracket 26. A horizontal shaft 30 is mounted in these sleeves. A bevelled pinion 31 on the outer end of the shaft 30 meshes with a bevelled pinion 32 on the shaft 27 so that turning of the shaft 30 operates the lower end of the exten-

(Continued on Page 19.)



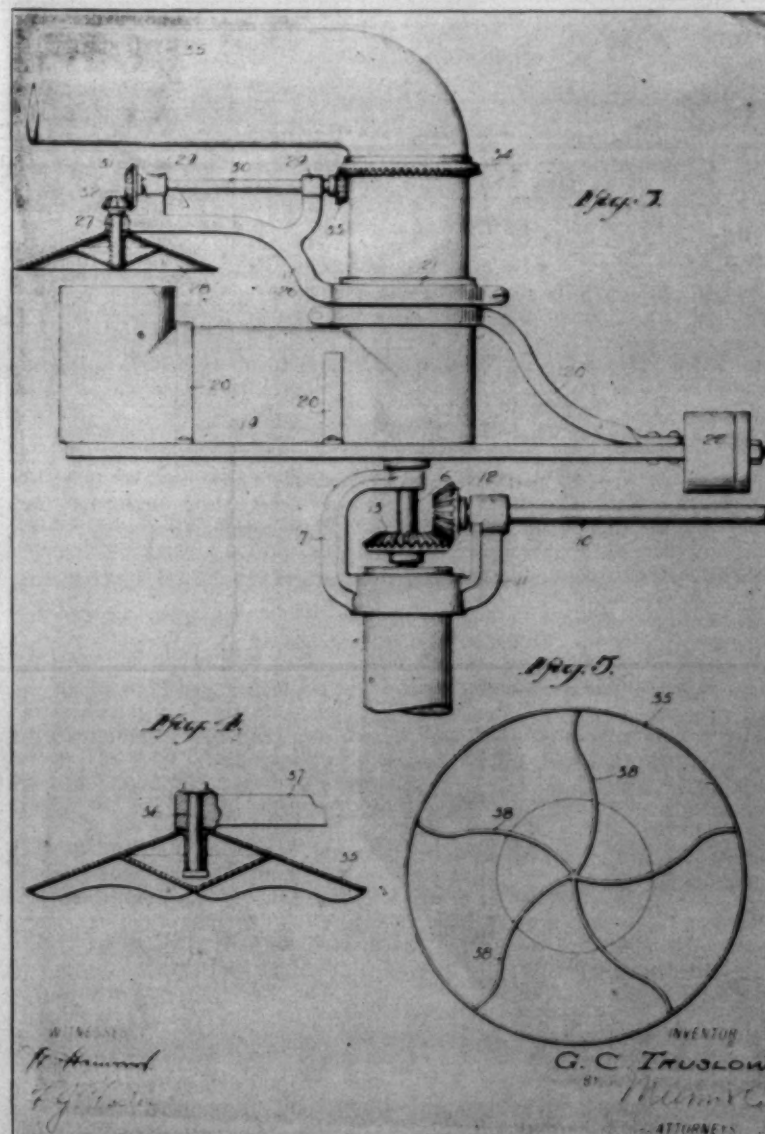
cheapen the cost of mixing and bedding, by doing away with the often used process of having it opened and spread by hand by use of a fan or blower.

This device can be attached to a bale breaker by using a fan or blower and will then automatically bed the stock in the bins. It is claimed that the waste from the mill can be more evenly worked up where this device is used, that it will give more uniform laps and will help prevent split laps, thus giving more uniform weight in sliver, roving and yarn as well as more breaking strength. Where a mill is making grays or tans, or other mixed colors, it is said that the colors can

Figure 3 is a view mainly in elevation with parts broken away for clearness, illustrating a slight modification;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary sectional view of a modified form of deflector; and

Figure 5 is a bottom plan view of the deflector illustrated in Figure 4. Referring in detail to the drawings, 1 represents the floor, 2 the ceiling, and 3, the walls of a mixing room or compartment. Adjacent the center of the room, I provide an up-right post or standard 4 rigidly attached to the floor by means of braces such as 5. A short vertical shaft 6 is journaled in a bracket 7 carried by the upper end of the





"NATIONAL" NEWS



Of interest to Dyers and the Color Using Industries in General
Prepared by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc.

What Service Do You Desire Most In Dyestuffs?

Prompt Deliveries?

"National" Facilities Take Care of That

One of the things that the textile manufacturer demands from dyestuff manufacturers is prompt delivery of his requirements.

This can be guaranteed only when an extensive study has been made by the dyestuff manufacturer of the needs of the textile trades, and when he has balanced his manufacturing processes so that he has on hand, at all times, a sufficient supply of stock to meet all probable requirements.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., has made this study and carries a supply of dyes in its warehouses and branch offices which enables it to promptly fulfill all requirements.

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Product samples may be obtained on request from any of our branch offices.

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Standard in Shade and Strength
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Stock for Southern Cotton Mills carried at our Charlotte, N. C., warehouse for prompt shipment.

THE NATIONAL

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., is the oldest and largest manufacturer of coal-tar dyes in America.

It produces over 250 dyes of absolute merit and supplies the requirements of the textile manufacturers in the dyeing of all classes of fabrics.

It has an unexcelled force of chemists and engineers for the development and progress of the art of dye making in this country.

It has a staff of colorists ready to serve textile mills in the correct application of dyes to fabrics, and this service is therefore in the interest of the ultimate consumer.

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., maintains laboratories equipped with every modern facility and an experienced sales and technical staff which are placed, without obligation, at the disposal of its customers in all parts of the world; thereby rendering a personal service that receives universal recognition.

TWO NEW SULFUR BLACKS

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A red shade Sulfur Black of excellent solubility in comparatively small amounts of Sodium Sulfide, which makes it of value for the dyeing of raw stock in vacuum dyeing machines, as well as for yarns in beam and cop dyeing machines. Its easy leveling qualities make it also suitable for the dyeing of warps and piece goods.

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Sulfur Black BG Extra Conc.

This is the greenest type of National Sulfur Blacks. It dissolves readily with half the usual amount of Sodium Sulfide Conc. It is adaptable for the dyeing of raw stock, yarns and piece goods in all types of machines.

Product samples and complete technical information of both new types will be supplied to dyers and others interested on application to any of the "National" branches.

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Chicago	111 W. Washington St.
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Montreal	8 Place Youville
Philadelphia	653 N. Broad St.
Providence	28 N. Main St.
San Francisco	120 Second St.
Toronto	14 Front St., East



The Great Advantages To Be Enjoyed By Cotton Factors Through Trading In Less Than 100 Bale Lots

The advantages offered by all Exchanges which deal in contracts based on the future delivery of any commodity is too well known, or too generally recognized as a modern commercial factor, to require substantiation. True, some man or group of men, actuated either by ulterior or impractical altruistic motives, rise up with baseless complaints occasionally, but the established economic value of such Exchanges never permits of their being given other than amusing consideration.

When the world war broke in 1913 the Cotton Exchanges of the country soon closed and every cotton man in the country knows what confusion resulted. As a matter of fact a condition bordering on panic prevailed in the cotton trade. There was no fixed price for cotton—nothing to guide either the buyer or seller in fixing a specific level of prices. All cotton men now know also that the staple was selling at very wide variances even in adjoining counties, not to mention the variances between interior points and ports.

With the admitted economic value of Cotton Exchanges in creating or establishing prices for the staple based purely on the law of supply and demand, there was still one feature which was recognized as being other than compatible with the laws of equity. This was the arbitrary fixing of the rule that not less than 100 bales could be bought or sold on these Exchanges. This automatically worked a hardship on those men who could trade only in small or fractional lots—in other words in lots of less than 100 bales. This rule barred them from participating in those advantages enjoyed by men in position to trade in lots of 100 bales and over.

It was this need, this urgent demand for PROTECTION which came from the thousands who were able to deal in less than 100 bales which directly caused the creation of THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE, Inc., of New York. Today ample opportunity is offered everyone to buy and sell at will any amount of cotton for either spot or future delivery in lots of 10 bales and multiples thereof, through this Exchange.

Beginning in a small way, and for a time hampered by those desiring to prevent rightful competition, THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE, Inc., is today grown to be one of the most formidable institutions in the country. That it is filling a long felt demand is evidenced by the fact that its patrons are numbered today by the thousands, while scores of new customers are daily being attracted by the advantages offered and the valued services rendered by its members.

Weekly Market Letters Mailed Free Upon Request, References Cheerfully Furnished, While All Inquiries Will Be Promptly and Courteously Answered.

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(These firms are members of The American Cotton & Grain Exchange Clearing Association, Inc.)

Loom Fixer to Overseer

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Foreign Substances in Cotton Fabrics.

In recent years various kinds of foreign materials have been utilized in cotton fabrics in conjunction with the staple article. Not infrequently an overseer is given a sample of goods to dissect in which there will be found a percentage of vegetable fiber other than cotton, or a fiber belong to the reclaimed class or perhaps some threads composed of paper or wood pulp. Among the vegetable fibers that find their way into certain classes of cotton goods are jute, flax ramie and hemp. Of course these fibers are worked into the pure cotton texture in such way that detection is often difficult. Perhaps a small proportion of the fiber is introduced into the cotton at the mixing and carding. In the case of heavy goods, however, the material may be utilized for a backing or for threads not showing on the face of the cloth. In the reclaimed fiber division there are the fibers manufactured from Mung's noils, shoddy and flocks. These fibers are blended with the pure cotton fiber and spun into yarns or they are used with yarns spun entirely from the reclaimed fiber. Then there is the division of yarns which comprises those threads spun from paper or wood pulp. Paper yarns have been used quite extensively since the beginning of the late war. In fact, there are goods on the markets composed almost entirely of paper threads for the backing. Then there are certain fabrics in which the warp is made of paper threads and these warp threads are covered with a cotton filling. Or a cotton warp may be used and a paper filling as in Figure 1.

The preparation of the paper threads is so well done that the strands constitute an article not at all objectional. The threads are made in two ways. One way consists of the operation employed in the making of common paper twine. Thin strips of the paper are twisted by machinery until the proper number of turns are given per inch. This results in a very substantial and smooth thread, which, when bleached resembles cotton yarn in general appearance, but is readily distinguished from cotton until woven in the goods. The second way in which the paper threads are prepared consists in pressing the wood or paper pulp from a tank through pipes which gradually decrease in size so that when the strand of pulp leaves the terminals of these little pipes a soft, round body is obtained which is carried away on moving aprons. The strands thus produced are subjected to heat as they pass along and the heat dries them and they become strong enough to retain themselves in condition for the ultimate winding on to bobbins for the spooling, warping, and weaving processes.

If the cotton threads are utilized in goods on the two-ply plan as in

COTTON WARP, PAPER FILLING

Fig 1

COTTON FACE, PAPER BACK.

Fig 2

PAPER
RIBBED GOODS

Fig 3

PILE FABRIC

Fig 4

THE PILE CUT.

Fig 5

Figure 2, a fabric results in which systems of warp and filling are tied by the stitching threads of one system interlacing with the other system as shown. Figure 3 is a sectional view of a texture in which the face is ribbed composed of paper threads for both by the elevation of the face system the warp and the filling. The two of warp and filling, whereas the

lower system comprises paper yarns. The weave is the common rib design previously explained. The high and prominent ribs run in the direction of the warp, although a special pattern chain could be prepared to have the ribs run in the direction of the filling. The rib proper is woven with the common cotton weave as can be seen. The ribs are formed by floating every other pick for as many picks as necessary to make the rib, and then raising paper threads a few times for the purpose of interlacing the texture for the formation of the edges of the ribs. The fabric between the ribs can be the plain cotton weave or some twill design as desired.

Figure 4 shows the plan of using paper threads in conjunction with cotton threads in weaving pile fabrics. This type of weaving is one on the jacquard loom. The design is made on the face of the goods by raising the solid cotton warp threads, represented in black, over the wires which are shown in place in each loop. This part of the texture is cotton. The paper threads are introduced in the warp and filling system that forms the ground. These threads are represented by the solid black dots and the lines extending across the texture from right to left. The pile is cut when the wires are withdrawn automatically on the jacquard loom as each wire is furnished with the necessary cutting edge. In some cases the pile is made by cutting the loops by hand by spreading the fabric on a table and inserting a wire into the rows of loops. When the wire is withdrawn, the cutting edge on its terminal slashes the loops and the pile is made.

Figure 5 is a drawing of the texture after the pile has been cut. If the pile is correctly made, the paper warp and filling composing the ground will be entirely covered and will not be seen unless the back is examined. In the case of colored goods, the paper threads are dyed like the cotton and the resemblance is close. Of course the object of using paper material with cotton is to make the goods less costly. In some cases the objections to the paper packing is not very much, and it adds weight and strength. But paper is not popular with the average buyer of textiles. The German mills have been weaving considerable fabric of late in which the paper threads have found a place and some of the goods are well put up as to texture, design and finish. German mills have also turned out clothing material in which there is no interlacing of threads as the stock is given to the tailor like so much paper.

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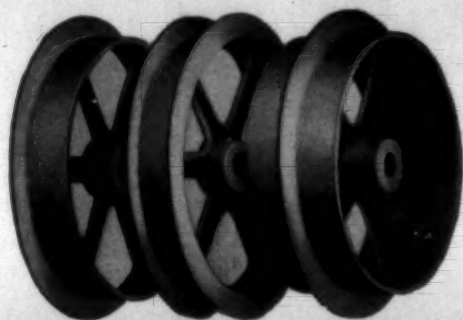
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T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.



POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

Atlantic Patent Black

is the general designation under which ATLANTIC Sulphur Blacks will be sold in the future.

ATLANTIC PATENT BLACK is made in the most modern Sulphur Black unit in America, just completed at our Portsmouth plant, which has a productive capacity sufficient to take care of the larger part of the Sulphur Black needs of America.

The physical form of ATLANTIC PATENT BLACK is covered by U. S. Patents Nos. 1383071 and 1383072 issued June 28, 1921.

Among the noticeable improvements in ATLANTIC PATENT BLACK over our former production, are greater solubility, greater strength and greater brilliancy.

Atlantic Dyestuff Company
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

NEW YORK
CHARLOTTE

BOSTON
CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE

Comparison of Southern And Eastern Wages

A very interesting, complete and authoritative comparison of textile wages in Southern and New England mills is made by Winston D. Adams, secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, in a letter to Edward Farnham Greene, of the Pacific Mills, Boston, who is one of the best known of the New England manufacturers. Mr. Adams' letter is occasioned by certain statements made by Mr. Greene in an address recently made at the meeting in New York of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association. In this address Mr. Greene compared the wages paid by the mill owners of the two sections in a way which Mr. Adams considers a reflection on Southern textile men and for that reason his letter to Mr. Greene goes thoroughly into the wage question and shows clearly that the Southern wages are approximately on a parity with those in New England and that in certain respects the textile workers of the South enjoy many benefits that the New England workers do not.

The letter in question, which is well worth the attention of every man connected with the Southern mills, is as follows:

"Your address before the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association on Tuesday, January 17th, in New York, contains several broad references to comparative wages in the North and the South which in my judgment are more calculated to disturb conditions in the South than to help them in the North. I have not the official text of your address but the press reports are in such accord that I assume them to be accurate.

"You are quoted as saying: 'Southern mills increased wages three times, to 200 per cent above pre-war levels. They were the first to reduce wages and have brought these figures down to about 50 per cent above pre-war levels. In many mills in South Carolina and Georgia, the present wages are less than 50 per cent above pre-war, as compared with New England wages at 120 per cent above pre-war.'

"I beg to call your attention to the investigation of the subject by the National Industrial Conference Board, the report on which is now in press and contains the following statements:

"As in the Northern cotton mills, this wage investigation among cotton manufacturing plants in the Southern States is confined to establishments engaged in spinning and weaving and finishing of cotton fabrics. The geographical distribution among 10 Southern States is as follows:

Alabama	3
Georgia	6
Kentucky	1
Mississippi	1
Maryland	2
North Carolina	2
South Carolina	14
Tennessee	5
Texas	2
Virginia	2

"Returns were received from 38 plants, employing 18,781 wage earners at the high point in September, 1920. Women were employed in all of the establishments."

"Any comparison of wages in Northern and Southern cotton mills must take into consideration the differences in living conditions in the two sections of the country. In the average Southern cotton mill town, company houses and accompanying facilities are usually provided by the operators, at a nominal price, while in Northern cotton manufacturing centers, such provisions are generally not made. This additional compensation in Southern mills must, therefore, be considered in any discussion of comparative wages."

"Wages: (a) Hourly earnings: Composite hourly earnings of all wage earners show an increase of 222 per cent from July, 1914, to October, 1920."

"In September, 1920, hourly earnings of common labor had increased 232 per cent, and in October, 1920, those of skilled labor showed an increase of 242 per cent, and those of women 198 per cent over July, 1914. The decline for each of these groups from the peak months up to July, 1921, was as follows: Common labor, 32.8 per cent; skilled labor, 33.5 per cent; women, 31.2 per cent. In June, 1921, unskilled labor showed an increase in hourly earnings of 123 per cent, skilled labor 127 per cent, and women, 105 per cent over July, 1914."

"From all of which it appears that the peak wages in the South were very much more than you state, and the present wages are also very much higher in percentage than mentioned in your statement."

"Just here it is proper to state that our records do not show that there have been much if any reductions in wages in the South since July, 1921, and on the contrary there have been some advances; your information was correct to the effect that wages were first reduced in the South and were reduced sharply and promptly to the standard which practically no exists."

"I have quoted hourly earnings in preference to weekly earnings, as that eliminates any personal disposition or indisposition of the operative to work full time, and of the mill to afford full time employment."

"So much for the comparative increase in wages as it applies to the statements relating to the South contained in your address."

"I now beg to call your attention to a comparison of actual wages paid in the North and the South as determined by the National Industrial Conference Board. For this purpose I will use the weekly wages as this discussion is entirely from the standpoint of the operative and not from the cost of production, although attention will later be called to the amount of additional compensation paid by Southern mills other than in money wage, which is an item in the cost of production,

and which must be taken into account as stated by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"In the composite payroll data of all workers the average weekly earnings in July, 1914, were \$7.10 in the South and \$9.02 in the North; in June, 1921, and which condition exists approximately today, the average weekly earnings were \$13.99 in the South and \$18.71 in the North. In the classified payroll data, in July, 1914, unskilled male labor weekly wage was \$5.70 in the South and \$8.80 in the North; skilled male labor received \$8.07 in the South and \$10.32 in the North and women received \$6.31 in the South and \$7.66 in the North; in June, 1921, the weekly wage of unskilled labor was \$10.99 in the South and \$18.08 in the North, skilled labor received \$16.65 in the South and \$21.78 in the North, and women received \$11.65 in the South and \$15.61 in the North.

"Just here please observe that your greatest wage advance was in common labor, very little of which enters into the cost of manufacture; also, that broadly speaking the fine goods of the country are made in the North and the plain and coarser goods in the South, so that it is fair to assume that a much higher average of skilled labor should be employed in the North with a correspondingly higher wage scale than in the South.

"But, is the Northern wage actually higher? I frankly do not think it really is, the general impression to the contrary notwithstanding. Again refer to the paragraph in the preample quoted above from the investigations of the National Industrial Conference Board wherein they mention that in any comparison of wages in Northern and Southern cotton mill village expenses. The difference in living conditions, from the standpoint of operative at least, requires higher wages in the North because of the more rigorous climate, the lack of garden and truck facilities and the additional compensation Southern operatives receive in Southern mills due to comparatively free house rent, electric lights, water works and sewerage, cheap fuel and the like. As an item in the cost of production, I beg to say that a careful investigation by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association determines the increased compensation of Southern mill operatives on account of village expense to be \$4.36 per operative per week. The amount was reached by taking the cost of a modern Southern cotton mill village and allowing 6 per cent interest on the investment, and 5 per cent depreciation on the buildings, including maintenance and the welfare work in connection therewith, then dividing that sum by the number of operatives and the number of weeks in a year, resulting in the above mentioned figure of \$4.36 per operative per week. Of course, this amount will vary, perhaps some higher and perhaps some less, but it is deemed to be a fair statement of the case.

"In conclusion, if you add this extra compensation of \$4.36 per operative per week to the actual weekly wages determined by the Industrial Conference Board for Southern cot-

ton mills, I think you will find the Southern cotton mill operatives quite as well paid under present conditions as the Northern cotton mill operative at all stages in the discussion.

"Our American Cotton Manufacturers Association recently canvassed its membership as to these same Southern wage increases and reduc-

tions; mills representing more than 6,000,000 spindles replied in great detail: A tabulation of the results very closely corroborates the figures of the National Industrial Conference Board. I think that you will agree with me that only 5 per cent to 10 per cent of New England mills own their tenements, schools, churches, and have a village outlay

such as is practically universal in the South, and that therefore this additional compensation must be allowed in any serious discussion of the subject.

I may add further that allowing 6 per cent interest on the investment in the Southern mill village is ultra conservative because that same amount of money invested in

Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for
20 and 10 Years

Longest Service—Lowest Upkeep

When you're deciding on a roof for your mill or factory, you're almost sure to ask: "Which roof will last longest with the least trouble and expense for upkeep?"

The more experience your architect has had in roofing matters, the more surely will he answer: The Barrett Specification Roof. For in every section of the country there are roofs of this type that have been in service for thirty, forty or more years, and are still in good condition.

Despite proved durability and freedom from maintenance expense, Barrett Specification Roofs are moderate in first cost. And they provide a degree of fire protection not exceeded by any other kind of built-up roof.

It is only natural, therefore, that Barrett Specification Roofs are the choice of architects and construction engineers the country over, and that today they cover a majority of all the permanent flat-roofed buildings in America.

Among the important cotton mills of North Carolina upon which Barrett Specification Roofs have recently been laid, are two plants of the Erwin Cotton Mills Company, located at Duke and

Cooleemee. The roofs on both these plants are bonded against all roof repair expense for a period of twenty years.

The Only Bonded Roof

Barrett Specification Roofs are not merely guaranteed—they are bonded.

When a roof is 50 squares or larger in size, and located in a town of 25,000 or more, or in one of the many smaller places where our inspection service is available, the owner receives, without cost, a bond issued by The U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Company, of Baltimore, protecting him against all repair expense during the life of the bond—Type "AA" Roofs for 20 years; Type "A" for 10 years.

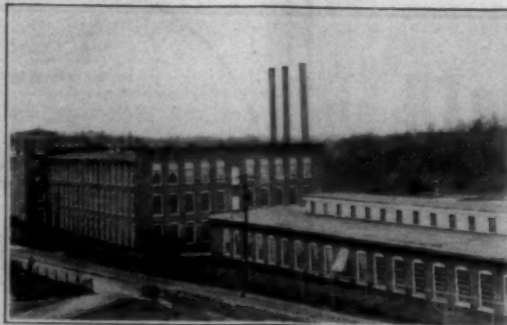
Before specifying or closing contract for a Barrett Specification Roof, be sure to read carefully all the stipulations in the specifications.

Full details regarding these Bonded Roofs and copies of the Barrett Specifications will be gladly sent free on request.

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Cleveland Cincinnati Pittsburgh Detroit New Orleans
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Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Cooleemee, N. C.
Roofed by G. G. Ray & Co., Charlotte, N. C.



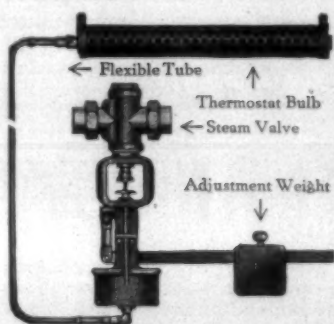
Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Duke, N. C.
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Powers Regulators enable you to have an even temperature at all times. Especially economical in tenting rooms, on scouring and dyeing machines, size boxes, or any other process where overheating or underheating is liable to cause delay, variations, "seconds," or other losses.

The Powers Regulator is always on the job—never resting—never forgetting to time the valve—never too busy—never shirking its duty. It lives up to its name—regulating and controlling heat.

Manual temperature control is never accurate and always expensive—counting wages and mistakes, both of which are eliminated by the Powers Regulator.



The Powers Regulator
No. 15

This regulator is designed for the control of air temperature in drying rooms of all kinds. Prevents overheating and consequent losses. Easily installed. Entirely automatic, reliable and accurate. Ask for Bulletin 138.

Men can be depended upon to a certain extent, but the Powers Regulator can **always** be depended upon.

Built on scientific principles it is entirely automatic. Once adjusted to a certain degree, just that much heat and neither more nor less will be used. It **really** controls.

Let us prove these facts, in your own plant, at our risk.

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Southern Representative: Ira L. Griffin, Charlotte, N. C.

producing machinery should yield a considerably greater dividend. The South is greatly handicapped in ordinary times by having approximately one-third of its entire investment in non-productive property—its village.

"As your company operates mills in the South I am sure you are familiar with the conditions that I have named and that your failure to mention them was merely an oversight; I therefore feel that the public should know all the facts in the case, thereby lessening the chances for unwarranted labor agitation and disturbance in the South that might result from an incomplete realization of all the facts.

"I beg to remain, with highest regards,

"Very truly yours,

"W. D. ADAMS,

"Secretary-Treasurer."

Thinks Today's Problems Are Most Difficult Ever Faced.

T. A. Hightower, superintendent of the Addison Mills, Edgefield, S. C., in writing to an official in the Boston office of his company, touches very interestingly upon some of the problems facing the cotton mills at this time, problems which he thinks are more difficult now than they have ever been before. His letter in part says:

"In my mind with 25 years of experience in the cotton industry, I do not believe I have ever felt such difficult problems as we are now facing in the cotton industry. It is true that many a man has thrown up his hands when a little more effort, a little more patience would have achieved success. As the tide goes clear out, so it comes clear in. Sometimes business prospects may seem darkest when really they are on the turn. A little more persistence, a little more effort and what seemed hopeless failure may turn to glorious success. There is no

failure except in no longer trying. There is no defeat except from within, no really insurmountable barrier save our own inherent weakness of purpose. Let us repeat, success must be won. It never comes uninvited, never without effort.

"It is true during 1921 most of us have met with many entirely new problems and have solved situations that we never thought could be solved heretofore and we have set up a new meaning in the use of these problems. By so doing I feel like a great many problems have been solved, especially as to economy, labor and the use of materials put into effect. It is also true that we have come to a better understanding as to the value of proper human relationship.

"It has been my experience this year to learn more fully how to get more efficiency from our present layout of machinery. I do not know whether it will be interesting to you for me to say what has brought about our great efficiency, however, I will name some of the things which we have done that have increased production and brought about low cost at our mill in the year 1921.

"First, in the card room we have installed hank clocks for which to pay card and drawing tenders by. This has increased the percentage of efficiency of our mill wonderfully. Another great improvement in the efficiency is that we pay our spinners by the hank instead of by the side, also section men and doffers are paid same way. We also have made a great improvement in the weaving department by paying weavers by the pound instead of by the cut. These items which I have mentioned above have had more effect on production than anything I know of.

"There are other items which I could give you that have improved the efficiency of our plant, which I

LOOM-LUBRIK TWISTER RING GREASE

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MYCO GREASE SIZE

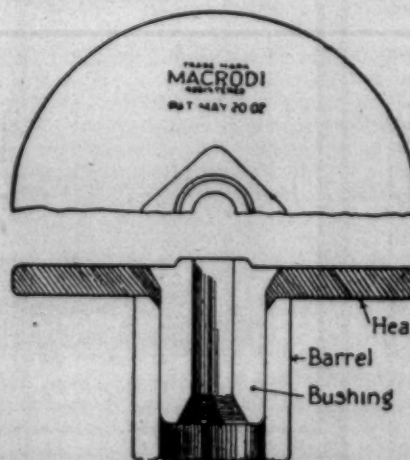
REMOVOIL

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62 Years in Business

BOSTON, MASS.

Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.



The Macrodi

FIBRE HEAD
WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool.

Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

MACRODI FIBRE CO.
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WANTED.

- 6 Foster Winders, 100 spindles No. 12 or No. 30.
- 2 Foster Doublers, 3 ends up, for fine yarns.
- 2 return tubular boilers, 100 and 150 H. P.
- 1 Vertical Opener.
- 155 C. & K. 40-in. Looms, 4x1 box.
- 2 No. 90 Universal Winders.
- 6 No. 50 Universal Winders.
- 3 Draper Beam Warpers.
- 2 Kitson 40-in. Openers.
- 2 Kitson 40-in. Finishers.
- 5,000 Spools, 4x6.

FOR SALE.

- 1 H. & B. Opener—40-in.
- 1 H. & B. Finisher—40-in., Carding Beater.
- 120 Draper Model E 40-inch Looms.
- 130 Draper Model E 36-inch Looms.
- 3,000 Whitin Spinning Spindles.
- 1 Lowell Spooler, 120 spin., 4x6.
- 2 E. & B. Spoolers, 80 spin., 4x6.
- 2 Whitin Spoolers, 4x5, 100 spindles.
- 6 F. & J. Twisters, 180 spindles, 2-in. rings.
- 2 Whitin Twisters, 176 spindles, 2-in. rings.
- 2 H. & B. Twisters, 2-in. rings, 240 spindles.
- 5 H. & B. Twisters, 2¼-in. rings, 224 spindles.
- 4 Lowell Twisters, 4½-in. rings, 104 spindles.
- 5 Frame Lowell Spinning, 208 spindles, 1¾-in. rings, 2¾-in. space, Whitin spindles.
- Draper Twister Spindles, Draper No. 2 Spindles, Dixon Saddles.
- 6 Lindsay Hyde 54-in. Reels.
- 4 Whitin 54-in. Reels.

J. H. McAden, Textile Machinery,
Charlotte, N. C.

MI - CLEANSER

The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleansor, Deodorizing Scouring & Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

think are of the utmost importance and that is, the proper upkeep and adjustment of all machinery. It is true each and every machine must be in proper running order to perform its proper function.

"When the question is asked why certain commodities have achieved such marvelous success. The reply can be made, there are many reasons, but chief among them all is first and foremost and all pervasive is the continued blessings of Almighty God.

"Second, is the magnificent supervision of the overseers in each and every individual department, and their absolute confidence, the powerful influence and their constant co-operation. Always allowing the superintendent a free hand in the carrying out of his policies and never for one moment hampering him in his activities. This also relates to the president and treasurer from the superintendent. This is a tremendous factor in the success of any institution.

"Third, is the matchless devotion, the measureless sacrifice, the consecrated zeal and loyalty of the employees who card the cotton, spin the yarn, weave the cloth and even to the one that sweeps the floors."

S. W. Duggan Discusses Outlook.

S. W. Duggan, secretary-treasurer of the Knoxville Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn., discussing the trade outlook, said:

"The prospects for the new year are encouraging, compared with conditions at the meeting of last year, but there have got to be readjustments of wages in a great many lines. High wages and general deflation do not make for prosperity. The farmer cannot be expected to work two days in order to produce enough wealth to buy the product of a shoemaker working only one day. The proper adjustment will be reached when the product of the factory and the product of the soil each is produced at such a cost as will enable these commodities to be freely moved and interchanged. Also, we have reached a point where we, as individuals, jobbers or manufacturers, have got to cut out the extravagant methods we acquired during the war period boom; stop the leaks in our business and practice the strictest economy and those who fail to do so will be pushed aside and put out of the running."

The Knoxville Spinning Company is working at full capacity, with 350 employees.

Subject to Prior Sale, I Offer

15 Boxhead Whitin Twisters, 208 spindles each, 1¾" ring, wet twist, part of lot, nearly new, all hand driven, price per spindle, \$2.75; 3 good Whitin Twisters, 2" ring, dry twist, per spindle, \$2.40; 4 200 spindle 6x2½ Providence speeders, per spindle, \$4.50; 4 4x6 cylinders, Lowell slasher, \$675.00. All machinery in good condition and can be seen in operation. Quick delivery, prices f. o. b. cars, North Carolina shipping point. Sale, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Bahnson Service a Complete Service

The advantage to be obtained
in the installation of

BAHNSON Humidifiers



is, that, each humidifier is an independent unit.

Additional Humidifiers can be installed at any time without disturbing existing conditions.

Isn't this worth considering?

We think it is.

We maintain a SERVICE Department whose advice and assistance is yours at all times.

Literature on Request

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"It gives a silky feel"

BORNE, SCRYMSER CO.

Established 1874

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SACO-LOWELL SERVICE BULLETIN NO. 1

Point Hardened Licker-in Wire

For best results in carding it is essential that the teeth of the licker-in be kept sharp. The tendency of the annealed wire commonly used is to wear quickly. To overcome this we have devised a special process whereby we harden the points of the wire and leave the base pliable so that it can easily be rolled into the grooves of the licker-in drum. This type of wire is used by us exclusively. To insure better carding and save money on repairs send us your licker-ins to be rewound.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Discussions by Practical Men

April Contest.

During the month of April, 1922, we will run a contest for the best article upon the subject, "If I Were Building a Mill."

Every superintendent and overseer who is worth anything has dreamed of the time when he might be able to build a cotton mill according to his own idea.

He has noticed the errors in the organization and machinery of the mills in which he has worked and from his experience has planned in his mind the details of the mill that he would like to build.

For the best article upon the subject, "If I Were Building a Mill," we will give a prize of \$25.

For the second best article, \$15.00.

For the third best article, \$10.00.

The length of all articles will be limited to three of the regular columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

No writer will be allowed to name any make of carding, drawing, roving, spinning, spooling, twisting or weaving machinery as better than any other but that rule will not apply to opening or picking machinery or the warping or finishing machinery.

Further details of the contest and an outline of the subjects to be discussed will be published in our next issue.

Men who operate mills as superintendents and overseers know that many errors are made in machinery specifications and we believe that the information collected in the articles contributed to this contest will be of great value to those interested in cotton mill construction in the future.

At the close of the contest all of the articles will be printed in book form.

Single and Double Roving.

Editor:

We have been running 15.50 filling from 3.20 hank roving doubled using a draft of 10.32 and 12.60 turns twist. Recently we made a change and now run from 2.50 single instead of 3.20 doubled, but made no change in the twist. Our work now runs better with the single roving, but at the same time it breaks easier than the double. The difference in breaking strength is about 10 pounds better in the doubled roving. I want to know why the work runs better, although the breaking strength is not so good. Hank.

Cause of Thin Places.

Editor:

Will you please ask the question in your Discussion Department: How many different things will cause thin places on Draper loom with double filling hank?

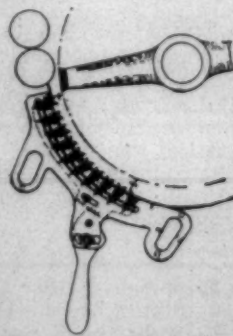
Weaver.

Beater Speeds and Beating Strength.

Editor:

We have been having trouble with the breaking strength of our yarn for some time past and in checking up on many different things in the mill, I find our beater speeds are pretty high. So far I have been unable to determine just what the most satisfactory speed is considered to be on $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1-inch staple. If you have any information along this line I will appreciate it if you will send it to be or suggest where I can get it. Before I make any changes in our speeds I should like to have the opinion of some other practical men.

My experience with cotton is that the last good crop of cotton was grown in 1918 and our breaking strength has dropped off a small



Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste.

Send for large list that have already adopted them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

STRUCTURAL and Bar Steel, Ornamental Iron, Lupton Steel Windows, Chicago Tanks and Towers. REINFORCING BARS AND LUPTON STEEL WINDOWS in stock in our Charlotte warehouse. Immediate shipment. We are prepared to cut and fabricate reinforcing bars. Send plans or list of material for prices. *Our Engineering Force is at Your Service.*

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY
504 Realty Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

amount since the first of the year 1920. We began to use the crop of 1919 about this time. It may be true that the cotton is not as good as it was a few years ago but I believe there are a good many things we can do in the mill that will improve our yarn.

If your readers can give me any information such as I have suggested I shall be very glad.

J. S. S.

Reducing Warp and Filling Waste.

Editor:

I am trying to reduce our warp and filling waste in weave room, and would be glad to have your opinion, also of your readers, as to best method of starting warp on beam at slasher, and also best way to remove pieces from filling bobbins, when using old plain bobbins with cone shaped base.

Thanking you for any information you may be able to furnish me along this line, I am,

C. S. T.

World Conditions in Textile Trade.

Washington—A summary of reports on textile conditions in various parts of the world received during the past week by the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce from commercial attaches, trade commissioners and consuls shows that:

The present stocks of cotton yarn in Japan are estimated at 168,000 bales (of 400 pounds), an increase of 8,000 bales since November 30.

A factory for the manufacture of jute sacks is being started in Guatemala to supply local coffee and sugar plantations. The company which is being organized is capitalized at \$150,000, and over 5,000 acres have already been secured for cultivating jute fiber.

In pursuance of a policy of developing the silk industry in Fukien Province, South China, Governor Li Hou-chi is sending to Chekiang Province for 90,000 young trees and to Canton for 1,200,000 mulberry trees for distribution to farmers at cost price.

As the result of the first raw silk sale of the Imperial Raw Silk Company, when 2,600,000 pounds were disposed of, the Japanese silk market suffered a reaction. As all the quantity offered by the company was sold on one day, the market is again quite settled and tending to rapidly improve.

The textile market in Argentina is becoming decidedly calmer. Import-

ers complain that they cannot find buyers for their goods, and that interior merchants are very slow in meeting their obligations. Merchandise bought several months ago at 20 to 25 per cent less than today's quotations hardly brings the importer a profit of 10 per cent. It is almost impossible to place orders at today's quotations.

The United States War Department plans to close out the Army depot at Atlanta, Ga., by June 30. Merchandise of a cost value of about \$60,000,000 will be sold by sealed bids and auction. The series of sales beginning February 6 is planned to continue fortnightly, ending about May 31. Textiles and equipment are to be handled in the early auctions. Detailed information may be had from the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign Domestic Commerce, or from the Director of Sales, War Department, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C.

North America is buying some cotton in Brazil. One recent shipment to the United States totaled 119,000 pounds. Prices paid have been \$0.13 or \$0.14 American gold a pound f. o. b. Recife. The freight rates is about \$9 per ton. Reports indicate that several thousand bales of Natal cotton have been sold in New York and are awaiting shipment in that port.

This year's cotton yield in Lower California, Mexico, will probably be 55,000 bales of 500 pounds rather than 60,000 bales, as originally estimated. Ginnings to December 31, 1921, amounted to 29,000 bales. The grade of this year's crop is low, due to the fact that the major part is "volunteer" growth and because the weather in the latter part of December was rainy (an exceptional thing) and damaged the lint considerably.

Arrangements may be made through the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce for photographing American textile mills for motion pictures, showing processes from the fiber to the finished article. Distribution of the reels may be made through Government channels so as to reach large audiences in the United States and foreign markets. One group of textile mills has already indicated its intention to participate. The cost of the industry is only the actual expenses involved, distribution and the services of the Government supervisor being free. Full details may be secured from the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

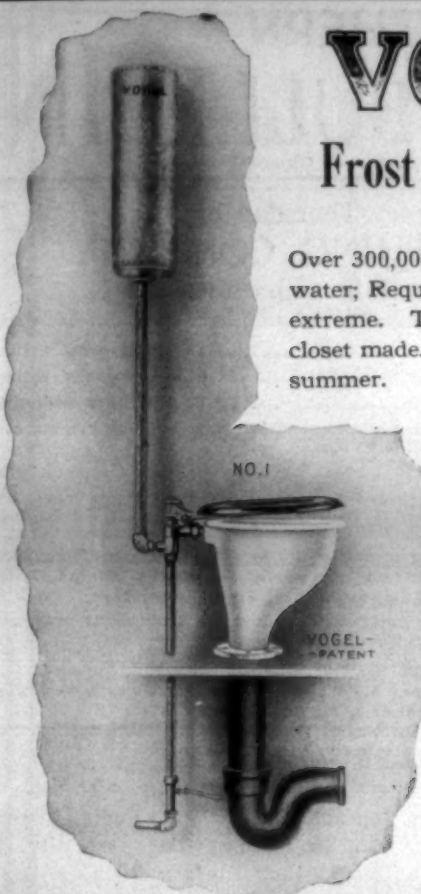
the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted which-ever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

Gum Tragasol is Cheaper

than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston



VOGEL

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Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save water; Require no pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hardwood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

SOLD BY JOBBERS EVERYWHERE

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

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Talking Machines, Cameras and Textiles

There's room for something like "His Master's Voice" in the Textile Industry.

It would take more than good salesmanship to sell you a phonograph without a name. It would be easy to sell you one with the Victor trademark.

It would take more than a persuasive salesman to sell you a camera without a name, or shaving cream in an unlabelled tube. But you'd probably buy, without hesitating, a camera with the Kodak trademark, or shaving cream bearing the mark of Mennen or Colgate.

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Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor
J. M. WOOLLEY.....Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union.....4.00
Single Copies......10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1922.

Southern vs. New England Wages.

New England cotton manufacturers are attempting to put into effect a 20 per cent reduction in cotton mill wages in addition to the 22½ per cent reduction made some time ago.

In order to justify their claim for a reduction of wages the press of the country is being flooded with statements to the effect that New England mills can not compete with Southern mills.

As our interests are with the Southern mills, we are not particularly displeased at the admission that New England cotton mills can not compete with those in the South, but we do resent the intimation that Southern cotton mill operatives are under paid.

Wages can not be measured solely by the amount of money received, as the real measure of wages is the extent to which they will cover or exceed the cost of living.

One minister may receive \$2,000, while another gets only \$1,800, but if the second minister also gets his parsonage, lights, water and fuel free while the first minister pays \$50 per month rent in addition to the other costs, it is easy to see that the \$1,800 minister is better paid than the \$2,000 minister.

It is exactly the same story between the cotton mill operatives of the South and those of the North.

The cotton mill operatives of the South may not receive quite as high wages as those of the North, but they have comfortable homes in the mill village at nominal costs, whereas the

operative of New England rent houses in the village or city in which they work and, unless landlords are different in New England from anywhere else, they pay stiff rents in addition to fuel, lights, water and car fare.

We have not the exact figures, but assume that rents for cotton mill operatives in New England average \$25 per month as against \$4.00 to \$5.00 paid in the mill villages of the South where the usual rent is 20 cents to 25 cents per room per week.

Lights and water are comparatively high in New England and we conservatively estimate them at \$2.00 per month, whereas they are usually free in the Southern villages. A majority of the New England cotton mill operatives have to pay street car fare, which amounts to 15 cents per day, or 90 cents per week.

It has been estimated that the fuel costs of New England will operatives average \$86 per year as against \$18 per year for the Southern operatives.

The New England operatives have to buy their vegetables, whereas the Southern operatives live out of their gardens during the spring and summer months, which is an advantage of at least \$50 per year to the Southern family.

The mill operatives of New England must of necessity buy heavier clothing and bed clothing and not only does this apply to the operative himself, but to the non-working members of his family. It would be conservative to say that the cost of such clothing would be \$30 per year

more than for Southern mill families.

Compiling all of the above extra expenses of the New England operatives and estimating an average of 1½ mill operatives to the family we find that it costs the New England cotton mill operative \$7.80 per week more to live, whereas the June, 1921, report of the National Industrial Conference Board shows that the New England operatives were receiving an average wage of only \$4.72 per week more.

If the New England operatives are receiving \$4.72 more per week but have \$7.80 more expenses they are in the same position as the \$2,000 minister as related above.

The National Industrial Conference Board very well says:

"Any comparison of wages in Northern and Southern cotton mills must take into consideration the differences in living conditions in the two sections of the country. In the average Southern cotton mill town, company houses and accompanying facilities are usually provided by the operators, at a nominal price, while in Northern cotton manufacturing centers, such provisions are generally not made. This additional compensation in Southern mills must, therefore, be considered in any discussion of comparative wages."

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an open letter from W. D. Adams, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, to Edwin Farnham Greene, of Boston, Mass., and it is well worthy of close study.

From a careful calculation Mr. Adams shows that the furnishing of the mill homes together with lights and water cost the mills an average of \$4.36 per operative per week and as shown above they certainly reduce the operatives expenses by more than that amount and are therefore more than the equivalent of that amount of wages.

Wages in the cotton mills of the South have not been reduced more than in proportion to the reduction of the cost of living in this section and the big strike in the South last summer failed because that fact was proved.

We have no desire to interfere in any dispute between the mill owners and the mill operatives of New England but we are intensely interested in the admissions of the mill owners that they can not compete with Southern mills and we resent any intimation that our costs are based upon underpaid operatives.

Any impartial investigation will show that at the prevailing wages the Southern cotton mill operatives receive more in proportion to the cost of living.

Quite Right.

Mr. McMahon is engineering the New England textile strike and from the experience of the Charlotte operatives it might be suggested that the New England strikers should first make sure of the benefit fund. —Charlotte Observer.

Distributing Greene's Speech.

The National Wholesale Dry Goods Association is sending out, as a supplement to its market service letter, a reprint of the speech of Edwin Farnham Greene, at the recent convention.

C. D. Taylor Wins Prize for Salesmanship.

C. D. Taylor, of Gaffney, S. C., one of the Southern representatives of the National Ring Traveler Company, of Providence, R. I., is receiving the congratulations of his friends for having won the prize which his company offers each year to representatives securing the largest number of new customers during the year.

Mr. Taylor was advised of his fine record by the following letter from the treasurer of the National Ring Traveler Company.

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that you are the recipient of the one hundred dollar (\$100) prize for having secured the greatest number of new customers during the year 1921 and your check is herewith enclosed. Your margin over your nearest competitor, Mr. Coffin, was two mills."

Decline in the Production of Underwear.

A decided loss in the normal output of winter and summer underwear of 9.5 per cent for the month of December, 1921, as compared with the month of November, is noted in the monthly production report of the Knit Goods Manufacturers of America. The percentage approaching normal production for December was 77 per cent as compared with 86.5 per cent for November.

This percentage of normal output is the lowest recorded by the production report since last August, 1921, when the figure was noted at 71.1 per cent.

According to the statement, the actual output of 49 mills reporting was 518,376 dozens as against 692,452 dozens for the month of November, showing a decrease as compared with the previous month of 174,076 dozens.

Normal manufacture in dozens for December was 673,359 compared with 800,352 in November, which shows also a decrease of 126,993 dozens over the previous month.

Loss of dozens, as listed in the report, numbers 154,983, which number compares with that of November when 107,900 dozens were recorded. This is a difference of 47,083 loss of dozens.

The association's report for December, 1920, shows that the actual production of 61 mills reporting was 98,671 dozens of winter and summer underwear as against a normal production of 891,797 dozens, a loss of 793,126 dozens or 11 per cent.

Personal News

J. W. Sanders, of Natchez, Miss., will be held at Charlotte, N. C., on Friday, February 24th, and a very large meeting is expected.

J. R. Bragg has become overseer of carding at the Lavonia Cotton Mills, Lavonia, Ga.

S. W. McLain has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Bradley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Geo. David Simpkins is now overseer No. 1 spinning, spooling, twisting and warping at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Grady Harper is now second hand in spinning room No. 1, Mill No. 1, Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

W. M. Southern has resigned as overseer of carding at the Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. T. Byrum is now second hand in spooling and warping, Mill No. 1, Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

L. O. Bunton, formerly superintendent of the Standard Cotton Mills, Monroe, N. C., has accepted a position with the weaving department of the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

J. A. Thompson has resigned as overseer of spinning, spooling, warping and twisting at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills to accept the position of overseer of spinning at the Bradley Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Carders to Meet in Charlotte on February 24th.

A meeting of the Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association

will be held at Charlotte, N. C., on Friday, February 24th, and a very large meeting is expected.

Details of the program will be announced later.

O. N. Starr Dead.

O. N. Starr, president of the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., and one of the best known cotton manufacturers in that State, died at his home in Calhoun last week. Mr. Starr had been connected with the textile industry for a long period of years and his numerous friends will learn of his death with much regret.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Huntsville, Ala.—All of the cotton mills of Huntsville and mill suburbs are now running on full time, 55 hours a week, with all the old operatives back on their jobs. Some of the mills are running at night, two shifts being used on machinery that is turning out goods for which there is a demand, while other machinery in the mills is idle.

Stonewall, Miss.—The Stonewall Cotton Mills, according to a statement just issued, have not lost a single working day since the beginning of 1921. In September they added a night shift. During the year valuable improvements were added. The mills have been enlarged and other additions are to be made. The employees are contented and satisfied with the treatment accorded them and the stockholders well pleased with the dividends disbursed.

Clover, S. C.—The Hawthorn Spinning Mill has the brick and material on the ground preparatory to building a community house. This building will be built of brick and will be two stories high. The location is just below the baseball park. This building will add much to the pleasure and entertainment of the mill operatives. It will be used for Sunday school and church and this will afford the operatives opportunities that they have not heretofore enjoyed.

Waco, Tex.—Stockholders of the Waco Twine Mills Company at their annual meeting in Waco recently elected officers as follows: J. B. Earle, president; A. T. Clifton, first vice-president; G. H. Penland, second vice-president; T. S. Corriher, secretary and treasurer. Directors elected are: J. B. Earle, J. M. Penland, W. G. Lacy, T. F. Bush, A. T. Clifton, John F. Wright, Harold Shear, T. E. Corriher, J. J. Powers, and G. H. Penland. The executive committee is composed of J. B. Earle, J. M. Penland, A. T. Clifton, J. J. Powers and G. H. Penland.

Reports covering the year's activities indicated that the company is now in good condition.

High Point, N. C.—The Consolidated Mills Company has been incorporated here. The total authorized capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 1,000 shares par value \$100, but the corporation may organize and begin business when \$50,000 shall have been paid. The incorporators are J. H. Adams, J. A. Millis, R. O. Lindsey and J. W. Lindsay, all of High Point.

The charter gives the corporation authority to buy, manufacture and sell and otherwise dispose of notions of all kinds as dealers, brokers and agents; to buy, manufacture and sell hosiery, underwear and knit goods of silk, cotton, wool and other fiber and any mixtures thereof. Under the charter it may do many other things coming under the head of business enterprises.

Rome, Ga.—At a meeting of the committee appointed by the Rome Chamber of Commerce to and in securing \$35,000 in subscriptions for stock in the proposed new cotton mill here, known as the McLin Manufacturing Corporation, it was shown that the amount will be secured in a short time. If this is done the mill will be ready for operation during the present year, and probably by July. The capital stock is to be \$150,000, but all has been subscribed except the \$35,000 for

which the canvass is to be begun at once.

The new mills will be located at Atlanta Junction, on the Southern from Rome, and will employ several hundred operatives. Mr. McLin will be at the head of the concern.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The annual meeting of the P. H. Hanes Knitting Company was held at the company's offices. The report of the president, P. H. Hanes, was very optimistic and the company is anticipating a good year in 1922. It was announced that the company is now adding another new line, providing the trade with what promises to be another good seller among the Hanes' lines—union suits for winter wear for ladies and children. Price lists for these garments were recently sent out and already orders are being booked. It was also announced that the company is now occupying the new building added to the plant on North Main street, which will greatly aid production for the new year. All former officers and the board of directors were re-elected.

Greenville, S. C.—While many other mills show a loss, it is pointed out with a degree of pride that a number of South Carolina mills show a profit by their balance sheet. Among these mills may be mentioned three of which Aug. W. Smith,

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of this city, is president. They are: Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff, Spartanburg county, making print and shade cloths, a profit for the year 1921 of \$186,030.74; Brandon, Greenville, making converters cloth, satens and sheetings, the balance sheet of which shows a profit of \$382,988.77. On January 1 these three mills paid dividends as follows: Brandon, \$46,210; Woodruff Cotton Mills, \$52,000; Poinsett Mills, \$14,220.

The capital stock of Poinsett Mills is \$474,000, dividends paid during 1921, \$28,440.

The capital stock of Woodruff Mills is \$525,000; dividends paid during 1921, \$78,750.

The capital stock of Brandon Mills is common, \$957,000, and preferred, \$500,000, making a total of \$1,457,000, dividends paid in 1921 amounted to, common, \$57,420, and preferred, \$35,000. This mill had under construction during the past year a new duck mill costing over a million dollars, built out of the surplus and without increase of capital stock.

Will Double Capacity of Mills at Quitman.

Quitman, Ga.—The Western Reserve Cotton Mills Georgia Company announced, through Vice-President and General Manager D. M. Mason, of Kent, Ohio, who has been here making an inspection, that within a

short time the present tire fabric mills in Quitman will be doubled in capacity by the erection of another mill as large as the two mills now owned and operated in Quitman. This decision was made after the officials decided the South was the best location for their mills.

The home office and home plant is in Kent, Ohio, but the two mills in Quitman were recently purchased. The mills here manufacture tire fabric only, and this product is shipped to the Kent Mills to be vulcanized.

"There are several reasons entering in the decision to increase our

investment in mills in the South, rather than at Kent or some other Northern point," said Mr. Mason. "We had plans already drawn for a \$2,000,000 proposition to be built at Kent, Ohio, but after making a thorough investigation in the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia, we have come to the conclusion that the South is the place to locate a cotton mill.

"There are various economic reasons for this. One of them is the matter of freight. If a mill were using 100,000 pounds of cotton weekly, the freight rate of 2 cents a pound to New England points would be \$2,000 weekly, or a total of \$100,-

000 per year of fifty weeks' running time.

"Not only this, but I have found that my buying cotton direct from the farmers, the heavy brokerage charge is eliminated, which must necessarily be paid to the cotton brokers who handle the cotton and deal between the cotton growers and the Northern and Eastern mills. Thus, you will see that a good deal of expense is cut by bringing the mills to the cotton fields.

"I think, too, that it will be of mutual benefit to the cotton farmers of the South and to the manufacturers of cotton fabrics to get closer together and to work together. For instance, in establishing our fabric mills here in the South, we would like to help the farmers by encouraging them to plant the kind of cotton that is most in demand by the mills. I would like to see the farmers in this locality plant a seed that is a little different from the kind they have been planting. And by this I do not mean to go to the extreme lengths of staple cotton. The tire manufacturers are finding that they do not need the very long staple which they previously used.

"A type of cotton that would be adaptable now would be a staple running not longer than 1 1/4-inch length. Just now there is quite a lot of staple 1 3/16 inches and better being offered on the market, but there is an acute shortage of the 1 1/4 staple of good grade."



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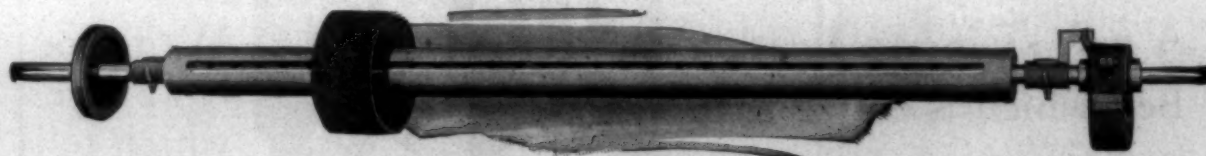
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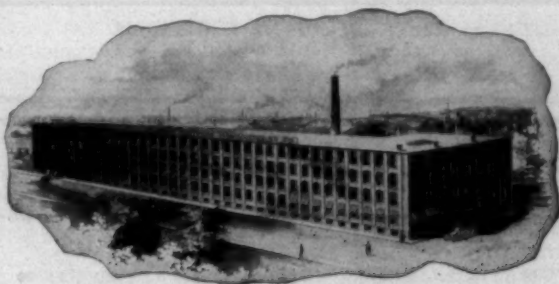
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Automatic Mixing and Bedding Device.

(Continued from Page 4.)

ates the shaft 27 and rotates the deflector 28. A bevelled pinion 33 meshes with a stationary crown gear 34 around the depending extension of the feed pipe 35 so that as the ell 19 is revolved, the deflector which it carries will be rotated.

In Figures 4 and 5, I have illustrated a deflector 35, which has bearings such as 36 in the end of a bracket 37. Radially curved webs 38 are provided upon the inside of this deflector so that the air passing through the ell 19 will engage these webs and cause the deflector to rotate.

The operation of the device is as follows:

The various forms of fibers to be mixed are introduced into the feed pipe 16. The blast of air through the pipe 16 will direct the fibers into the ell 19 which is being constantly revolved through the medium of the shafts 6 and 10. As the fiber is blown out of the outer end of the ell, it is driven against the deflector 25 and scattered about the floor of the compartment. With the forms of deflectors shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5, the fiber is still further scattered and mixed by virtue of the fact that these deflectors are rotating above the outlet of the revolving ell.

Although I have illustrated certain of the preferred embodiments of my invention, it will be apparent that various slight changes and alterations might be made in the general form and arrangement of the parts described without departing from the invention and hence I do not wish to limit myself to the precise details set forth, but shall consider myself at liberty to make such slight changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

When the mixer is used in a closed chamber such as illustrated in figure 1 of the drawings, it will be necessary to provide a screened ventilator such as 39, to provide an outlet for the air flowing through the distributing arm.

The inventor claims:

1. A mixer of the character described, including a revolving ell, a feed pipe communicating with the ell, and adapted to convey air under to the ell.

2. A mixer of the character described, including a revolving ell, a feed pipe adapted to convey air under pressure to the ell, and a deflector supported above the air outlet end of the ell.

3. A mixer of the character described, including a revolving ell, a feed pipe adapted to convey air under pressure to the ell, and a deflector supported above the air outlet end of the ell, and means for rotating the deflector.

4. A mixer of the character described, including a table, means for revolving the table, an ell supported on the table, means for introducing air under pressure and material to be mixed into the ell, a deflector at the outer end of the ell adapted to scatter material discharged from the ell.

5. A mixer of the character described, including a table, means for revolving the table, an ell supported on the table, means for introducing air under pressure and material to be mixed into the ell, a deflector at the outer end of the ell adapted to scatter material discharged from the ell, and means for rotating the deflector.

6. A mixer of the character described, including a feed pipe, a revolving hollow distributing arm communicating with the feed pipe.

7. A mixer of the character described, including a feed pipe, a revolving hollow distributing arm communicating with the feed pipe, means for introducing a current of air and material to be mixed into the feed pipe, means carried by the distributing arm for scattering the material discharged from the arm.

8. A mixer of the character described, including a feed pipe, a revolving hollow distributing arm communicating with the feed pipe, means for introducing a current of air and material to be mixed into the feed pipe, means carried by the distributing arm for scattering the material discharged from the arm, said means comprising a conical deflector.

9. A mixer of the character described, including a feed pipe, a revolving hollow distributing arm communicating with the feed pipe, means for introducing a current of air and material to be mixed into the feed pipe, means carried by the distributing arm for scattering the material discharged from the arm, said means comprising a conical deflector, and means for revolving the deflector.

10. In a mixer of the class described, a mixing chamber, a standard in the chamber, a short vertical shaft journaled in the upper end of the standard, a platform supported upon said shaft, means for actuating the shaft to rotate the platform, a hollow distributing arm supported on the platform, a stationary feed pipe communicating with the distributing arm, a deflector carried by the arm and adapted to scatter material discharged therefrom.

11. In a mixer of the class described, a mixing chamber, a standard in the chamber, a short vertical shaft journaled in the upper end of the standard, a platform supported upon said shaft, means for actuating the shaft to rotate the platform, a hollow distributing arm supported on the platform, a stationary feed pipe communicating with the distributing arm, a deflector carried by the arm and adapted to scatter material discharged therefrom, and means whereby revolution of the arm rotates the deflector.

12. As a new article of manufacture, a mixer of the class set forth.

Announcement.

“G. G. Slaughter Machinery Company, textile machinery and power plant equipment, Greenville, S. C., desires to announce the election of the following officers: G. G. Slaughter, president; James McCabe, treasurer; J. W. Slaughter, secretary.”

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Cotton Goods

New York—No very active business was evident in the cotton goods markets last week. The unsettling influence of the weaker cotton markets and the labor disputes in New England tended to check the buying movement and add to the uncertainty of prices. There are a good many signs that rather definite progress is being made in the wholesale dry goods ends of the market. Some of the leading lines of gingham are well under order and a well known line of dress goods has been sold up and withdrawn. The new prices on export lines of prints and percales are bringing more business. The move to lower New England wages is making slow progress but indicates that progress is going to be made at the producing end.

The reluctance of buyers to operate is regarded in some quarters as a very natural development under existing circumstances, while in others it is taken to mean that there will be no substantial business for some months to come. While other factors are having a decided influence on the market, the law of supply and demand is the controlling factor and for this reason comparisons of prices are often misleading. For instance, some lines of ducks and print cloths are selling at prices that mills will not accept and at values below replacement costs. In the jobbing trade this has a tendency to cause great variation in prices. Where a jobber has the goods on hand bought at low prices, he can sell without regard to replacement costs and will accordingly make lower than market quotations. On the other hand, if he must go back into the market at once and pay higher prices, he cannot sell as low as the jobber with the large stock on hand.

The demand for cloth was light as the week closed. The trade has not yet reached the stage where it will buy at advancing prices. Its purchases of 38½-inch 64x60s and 68x72s, at 9½¢ and 8¢, did not supply all the goods wanted at those figures, but when levels of 8½¢ and 9½¢ were set by the mills, the buyers did not press further. They would take some 68x72s Saturday at 9½¢ and did not get them. More business has been doing on narrow goods at lower prices, the 27-inch 64x60s now being obtainable at 5½¢. For 8.20s some mills would accept 5½¢, while for 27-inch 9.50s, 4½¢ was done.

Sheetings continued irregular and quiet. Business can be done at low-

er prices but agents say if the prices were shaded the sales would not amount to much. They look upon the odd lot sales under present conditions as an unsafe guide, for if lower prices are to come as a consequence of lower cotton, they say it will take some real buying to bring about price revisions that will stop the nibbling processes now so common in a listless demand.

Shirting business has been fair. Most of it has been on special pattern and not on the staples. There has also been some further small lot buying of special curtain materials. Silk and cotton goods are easier and the demand is light.

While a number of mills are firm in their last quotations on combed goods, there are reports—more each day—of other mills seeking business, and willing to listen to some bids. For a good make of 40-inch, 76x72, 9.00 yard, 13½ cents is heard, with some limited goods in second hands at 13¼ cents. There has been spot trading in 40-inch, 88x80, 8.50 yard, at 15½ and at 15¼ cents—and certain makes brought 16 cents late in the week. For 40-inch, 72x68, 9.50 yard, of good make, 13 cents was considered the market.

There has been some interest in 4-inch, 72x100 pongees.

Throughout the larger jobbing houses it is noticeable that many new things are being shown from day to day in small quantities. This makes it necessary for the live buyer for a retail store to keep in closer touch than in average years. Some mills have been making up small lots of novelties and tryouts, and some converters have been quietly preparing to show exceptional value at the proper time in some one line of wash fabric for summer selling. It seems to be shaping up as a year of novelties and fancies to attract spot buying, and the jobbers are of the opinion that spot buying will be very important this season.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s...	5%
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s...	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s...	5%
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x64s...	8½%
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s...	9%
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s...	11%
Brown sheetings, 3-yard....	10½%
Brown sheetings, 4-yard....	10
Brown sheetings, Southern standard	11%
Tickings, 8-ounce	25
Denims, 2.20	17
Staple gingham	16½%
Dress gingham	20a22½%

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—A fairly large amount of business was put through in cotton goods last week, considering the prevailing conditions. Buyers have not yet reached the point where they will order large quantities of yarns, but smaller orders for filling in purposes were numerous enough to make a fair total. The insulating trades were the largest buyers during the week, buying a fairly large amount of tinged yarns where future prices looked attractive.

Prices on knitting yarns have eased off some in the past week or ten days, showing a loss of from one-half cent to 2 cents on various counts. It was reported in this market that 10s could be had at 30 cents and 16s at 32 cents, which is 1½ cents below the figures for the previous week. There is also a softening in weaving yarns and prices were somewhat lower as the week closed. The new strength shown in cotton as the week closed helped to strengthen yarn and brought out many expressions to the effect that the recent weakness in cotton was temporary and seasonal and that good business is not far away.

The towel and webbing trades were in the market last week, though in a rather limited way. Manufacturers of carpets are still hesitating and are placing only small orders for prompt shipment.

Prices in this market were quoted at the close of the week as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	
10s.....31 @	2-ply 26s...36 @
12s to 14s...32 @32½	2-ply 30s...37 @38
2-ply 16s...33 @	2-ply 40s...52 @55
2-ply 20s...34 @	2-ply 50s...73 @75
2-ply 24s...35 @	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
6s to 10s...29 @	36s.....38 @50
10s to 12s...30 @30½	40s.....50 @54
14s.....32 @	50s.....75 @
16s.....32½ @	60s.....85 @
20s.....33 @	Upholstery
24s.....34 @	Yarns—
26s.....35 @	3s 4s 5-ply...23 @
30s.....37 @	

Duck Yarns.	
3, 4 & 5-ply—	3, 4 & 5-ply—
8s.....27½ @	16s.....32½ @
10s.....28½ @	20s.....34 @

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s to 10s...30 @	22s.....34½ @
12s.....31½ @	24s.....36 @
14s.....32 @	26s.....37 @
16s.....33 @	30s.....38 @
20s.....34 @	40s.....53 @

Southern Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s...29½ @	20s.....33½ @
10s.....30 @	22s.....34 @
12s.....31 @	24s.....35 @
14s.....32 @	26s.....36 @
16s.....33 @	30s.....38 @

Southern Frame Cones.	
8s.....30 @	22s.....34 @
10s.....30 @31	24s.....35 @
12s.....31 @32	26s.....36 @
14s.....31½ @32½	30s.....38 @
16s.....32 @	30s extra...42 @
18s.....33 @	40s.....53 @
20s.....32½ @34	

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.	
2-ply 30s...65 @	2-ply 60s...1 05 @
2-ply 36s...70 @	2-ply 70s...1 25 @
2-ply 40s...75 @80	2-ply 80s...1 40 @1 45
2-ply 50s...93 @	

Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s.....49½ @	28s.....58 @
12s.....50 @	30s.....62 @
14s.....50½ @	32s.....64 @
16s.....51 @	34s.....66 @
18s.....52 @	36s.....68 @
20s.....53 @	40s.....70 @
22s.....54 @	50s.....99 @
26s.....56 @	60s.....1 05 @

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3 Mason Frames, 1901 model, 1 1/2" ring, 3" gauge, 204 spindles without separator, Draper No. 4 spindle; 1 Mason Frame, 1903 model, 1 1/2" ring, 3" gauge, 104 spindles without separator, Draper No. 4 spindle; 1 Mason Frame, 1906 model, 2" ring, 3" gauge, 204 spindles with separator, Draper No. 4 spindle; 3 Mason Frames, 1905 model, 2" ring, 3" gauge, 204 spindles with separator, Draper No. 4 spindle; 2 Mason Frames, 1901 model, 2" ring, 3" gauge, 204 spindles, without separator; 5 practically new blade beaters with ball bearing boxes for 45" Atherton Pickers. Also a number of practically new cages and smaller supplies for Atherton Pickers. Royal Mills, Charleston, S. C.

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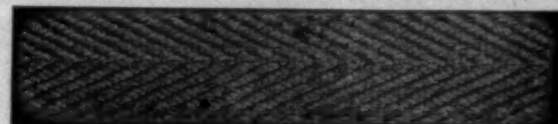
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WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed, but want better job. Practical man of long experience who can get results. Excellent references. Address No. 3306.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now have charge of room in good mill but wish larger job. Over 15 years experience in carding and can get excellent results. Good references. Address No. 3307.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or overseer of carding or spinning. Would consider good office position. My experience covers 20 years in various departments of the mill. Textile graduate, age 35. Address No. 3308.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, white or colored work, where quantity and quality will be appreciated. Age 36. Now employed as carder in large colored goods mill. Over 25 years experience in cotton mill work, 15 years as overseer. Address No. 3309.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take place as overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Prefer place in Georgia. Long experience, good references. Address No. 3310.

WANT position as master mechanic. 12 years experience in both steam and electrically driven plants. Now employed. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3312.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a competent man, who has had long experience as superintendent and overseer and can handle large or small job in satisfactory manner. Excellent references. Address No. 3313.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in small mill, or would take second hand's place in smaller plant. Now employed. Fine references. Address No. 3314.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on plain and fancy goods and can manage help and produce quality with low percentage of waste. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3315.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy work, prefer Draper looms. Have had 18 years experience in weave room, 5 as second hand and assistant overseer. Now have responsible position, but have good reason for wishing to change. References as to ability and character. Address No. 3316.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of medium size mill on fine combed yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger job. Married, good habits, fine references covering experience, character and ability. Address No. 3317.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving, or as salesman of mill supplies. Will be pleased to submit references showing my ability, experience and character. Now employed. Address No. 3318.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Would like place in run down condition to bring it up. Married, age 48, long experience. Good references. Address No. 3319.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill on white work. Long experience in a number of good mills and can get results. Fine references. Address No. 3320.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning, or overseer carding and spinning. Am man of long, practical experience, and can get excellent results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3322.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or would take both. Now employed in mill on double carded knitting yarns and am giving satisfaction but wish a larger place. Satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 3323.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, white or colored work, colored preferred. Have successfully filled my present position for the past three years, but have good reason to change. Have had over 20 years' experience in weaving and have ability to handle large or small mill in an efficient manner. References. Address No. 3324.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have handled for a long period, mills on both steam and electric drive and am capable of handling either kind of job. Am giving satisfaction on present job, but wish to change for good reasons. Address No. 3325.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill. Especially experienced on print cloths and have handled several print cloth plants very satisfactorily. Would consider place with mill on other goods, as my experience covers a wide variety of fabrics. References showing character, experience and ability. Address No. 3327.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill. Now employed as superintendent, but can come on short notice. References as to character and ability. Address No. 3328.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had many years of practical experience on wide variety of fabrics and can give satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3330.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Fifteen years' experience in weaving, seven years as overseer. Experienced on both plain and Draper looms. Good references. Address No. 3331.

WANT position as superintendent, preferably in colored goods mills; 14 years' experience in mill. Now employed but desire to change. Educated in N. C. Textile School. Age 34; unmarried, but settled. Address No. 3332.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning, or both. Thoroughly experienced in both departments. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3333.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced overseer of long experience and also owner of patent that can be made very profitable and give the owners a decided advantage if not a monopoly on certain class of goods. Would take stock in mill for same, and also additional stock. Small yarn mill preferred. Am expert carder, young, but settled. Address No. 3334.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Am 33 years of age, seven years as overseer. Good references. Address No. 3335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer mill in North Carolina. Can furnish satisfactory references as to past experience, ability and character. Address No. 3336.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, or take place as assistant in large room. Good record over long term of years. Have handled many varieties of fabrics. Satisfactory references. Address No. 3337.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as second hand, but by experience and ability am capable of handling overseer's job. Good references. Address No. 3338.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on local cotton. Have had 29 years' experience in mill business, number of years as superintendent. Am 50 years old, married and have family of help. Can come at once. References. Address No. 3339.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, spooling or winding. Young married man, age 30. Have been on some of the best jobs in South. Am now general overseer spinning, spooling, twisting and winding. Good reasons for making change. Prefer mill in small town. Address No. 3340.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Can handle large or small job. Ten years' experience on most all kinds of white goods. Experienced on tire fabrics, and all kinds of goods for rubber trade. Best of references. Address No. 3341.

WANT position as superintendent in weave mill on white work, or would take place as overseer in large weave

room. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3342.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer of large spinning room. Practical man of long experience who has always given satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3343.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Would consider second hand's place on large job. Excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3344.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill on plain goods. Would not consider place less than \$30 per week. Now employed, but want larger job. Best of references. Address No. 3345.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding or spinning. Experienced, reliable and capable, and have excellent references from past and present employers. Address No. 3346.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long experience with good mills and can give excellent results. Best of references. Address No. 3347.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Am experienced superintendent, now successfully operating a good mill, but wish a larger place. Excellent references. Address No. 3348.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held similar position with some of the best mills in the South. Can come on short notice. References. Address No. 3349.

WANT position as superintendent. Well fitted by training and experience to handle mill on any class of goods made in the South. Excellent references. Address No. 3350.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Have been superintendent and overseer for long period of years and always given satisfaction. Fine references. Address No. 3351.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods, and can get quality and quantity production. Good habits, steady worker. Excellent references. Address No. 3352.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding or overseer of carding and spinning. Have worked in mill more than 20 years. Over 10 years as superintendent. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3353.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Capable man whose experiences covers many years in power plant work. Good references. Address No. 3354.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had over 25 years experience in card room, 15 as overseer. Can give satisfaction in every respect. Address No. 3355.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 15 years experience in textile steam power and electric plants, 3 1/2 years with U. S. ship yards. Can handle any size power plant in satisfactory manner. Best of references from present and past employers. Address No. 3356.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning, or both. Am at present overseer of carding and spinning, but have good reason for wishing to change. Good character, long practical experience and energetic worker. References. Address No. 3357.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium sized mill, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Young man, 36 years, but am thoroughly practical and have fine experience. Good references. Address No. 3358.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Can handle either in satisfactory manner. Good references covering my experience, ability and character. Address No. 3359.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of carding and spinning on medium numbers, white or colored. Am 43 years old, 32 years experience, will go anywhere. Take small salary until I show what I can do. References. Address No. 3360.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take overseer of carding, spinning, or both. Now employed as overseer of carding in good mill, but wish to change to different locality. Good references. Address No. 3361.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, warping or cloth room. Mill experience covers more than 20 years and can handle efficiently either one of the above positions. Good references gladly furnished. Address No. 3362.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Long experience in steam plants and machine shops. Specially good on welding. References. Address No. 3363.

WANT position as office manager for cotton mills. Am experienced in manufacturing end, cotton buying and selling. Am competent to take over office end of either cotton or hosiery mill. Excellent references. Married, good worker. Address No. 3364.

WANT position as superintendent. Middle aged man and have worked in mill for over 30 years. Can handle either yarn or weaving plant. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3365.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer a weave mill. Competent, reliable and experienced. My experience covers every phase of cotton mill business and I can get quality and quantity production. Now employed at good mill, but have good reason for making change. References. Address No. 3366.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding, or spinning or both. Have been an overseer for 32 years and superintendent for more than 15. Would like an opportunity to correspond with mill needing reliable and practical man. Address No. 3367.

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